

*Annual Report: 11*  
*July 1960 - June 1961*

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# 1960-1961 *Annual Report*

THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM  

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

*Number 11*

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This report of the Director of the Royal Ontario Museum is reprinted from the University of Toronto President's Report for the year ended June 1961.

# *The Director's Report*

The Museum year has been one of reappraisal and readjustment induced by the approach of its Jubilee Year which, in being planned for, naturally enough suggested some serious stock-taking. It has also been another year of virtual siege. Continuing construction of the subways on two sides of the building and start of construction for the new Music Building on the third reduced the impact of visitors on staff but developed qualities of adventurousness, imagination, endurance and resignation in all parties to the noise, inconvenience and dirt of these extramural but impinging signs of progress. Those who may have believed that a museum ought to be located in a quieter haven than at a major metropolitan crossroads were surely shaken by the fact that all the temporary hazards of entry reduced public use of museum facilities by less than 6 per cent.

The many positive accomplishments chronicled in this report will indicate the ability of the staff to function effectively under conditions somewhat less than ideal and will indicate some of the directions in which we are seeking to improve those conditions. Attendance fell just short of half a million visitors, of whom 240,850 were in the category that we now refer to as voluntary visitors to distinguish them from the equal volume of students and school children using the Museum. The decision to institute a small admission charge which was announced in last year's report was put into effect in October. This had been based on the necessity to find additional funds for special projects and on a survey of our visitors which indicated that the vast majority were prepared to pay considerably more for the privilege than the twenty-five cents decided upon. Members, registered students and school children are exempt. Although the extreme dislocations caused by subway and other construction made it impossible to assess with any conviction the effect of this charge, the gloomy prediction of the few who were certain attendance would drop catastrophically proved unfounded. The small drop noted was certainly due to the difficulties of gaining physical access to the building and parking lot, and during the brief periods when these hazards were temporarily lifted there was always an actual increase. The first benefit of the charge was to permit, as planned, Monday re-opening of the Museum for the first time since 1939 and the extension of Sunday afternoon opening by an hour.

A new facility was offered the visiting public in the late spring with the installation of the first phase of a closed-circuit radio tour service. The taped guides, each comprising an expert lecture by a staff member on the materials exhibited, were introduced into seven galleries, chosen both for interest and to permit rigorous tests on possible interference and other technical problems. The English Multitone System employed seemed after extensive investigation to be the one best suited to our needs, and it is planned to add further galleries to the system periodically. Live docent service of professional quality has not been possible; it has not worked well in crowded special exhibitions and is an inconvenience to students working in galleries popular with visitors. The Multitone radio system therefore also promises to solve this problem for special exhibitions.

Another innovation was the first sale of redundant Museum material held under terms of the Acquisitions and Disposal policy established by the Board two years earlier. In this sale a certain number of duplicates or downgraded objects from the collections of European furniture and Oriental rugs were put back into private circulation at attractive prices set by that well-known expert in such matters, Mr. Ben Ward-Price, who devoted much time to helping the staff in this aspect of the matter. Most of the pieces had been purchased by the old Museum of Archaeology in its early days and no strings were involved. In those cases where objects had come to the Museum as gifts or bequests, the greatest care was taken to ensure that we had the written consent of the donors or heirs, and the Museum greatly appreciates the sympathetic understanding of these friends. The objects were first made available to



members at a special preview and then to the general public for the ten days following. The sale had two advantages for the Museum. It brought in, between the May sale in the Museum and an auction of the residue in September, over \$15,000 which will be used for the improvement of the collections, and it gave some relief to dangerously overstrained storage rooms.

An unusual spread of significant appointments has been made or announced during the year, and three are of major importance. A new position, entitled Director of Administration, was created and to it was appointed on nomination of the Board of Governors Mr. Lionel Massey, who took up his duties in October. This office, which greatly increases the efficiency of the now very heavily burdened Museum administration, is described by the revised by-laws as being equivalent "in general—to the office of a corporation secretary." The Director of Administration has been made responsible for the co-ordination and supervision of the financial and accounting functions of the Museum and for maintaining close liaison with the University administration in these matters. Mr. Massey, although without previous museum experience, brings a wealth of other most valuable background and experience with him and has in fact already proved himself a very able executive aide to the Director and has cheerfully taken on many additional duties, particularly those connected with supervision of non-curatorial personnel and the maintenance and security of the Museum buildings. The Museum and the University alike were proud to announce the appointment of Dr. William E. Swinton as the new Head of the Life Sciences Division. This eminent scholar, museologist and public figure was persuaded to retire prematurely from the British Museum in order to accept a whole set of new challenges in Toronto and his advent, which presages a vital new period in the Division, was anticipated eagerly. The third exceptional appointment, likewise announced with the greatest pleasure, was of Professor J. R. Dymond to the Honorary Curatorship of Ichthyology. Dr. Dymond, the senior Canadian scholar in his field of specialization, had been Director of the old Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology until 1949 and his return to museum activity is most welcome.

Among curatorial appointments and promotions not mentioned in the Divisional sub-sections of this report should be noted here the promotion to Associate Curatorships of Drs. Crossman, Edmund and Lemon and the appointment as Assistant Curator of Canadiana of Mr. Scott Symons. It also became possible after some years of planning to inaugurate a photographic laboratory, which fills one of the most serious gaps in the Museum's technical facilities. Mr. Lee Warren is in charge.

These important changes in conjunction with the imminence of Jubilee Year were responsible for an abnormal amount of time being devoted to a wide range of committees which were occupied with various aspects of reviewing and revising procedures and of planning special activities or new undertakings. These were productive among other results of an unprecedented and gratifying degree of interdivisional co-operation. Their hard-working chairmen—especially Dr. Peterson, Dr. Rogers and Mr. Cameron—and their equally hard-working members deserve great credit. The labours of the Caribbean Research Committee bore a splendid first crop with Dr. Peterson's expedition to British Guiana, described later in this report. The equally strenuous and wide-reaching efforts of the committee planning a major global arctic show for Jubilee Year proved abortive when the anticipated budget was severely cut, but the material and the display plans are available if funds at some future date will permit mounting of so ambitious and costly an exhibition. This theme was replaced by "Search and Research" and virtually the same group took over its planning. The Library and Publications committees presented a series of recommendations since put into effect. Smaller groups worked on a number of matters of more limited range and came forward with useful suggestions. As this report will be circulated well after the start of the Jubilee Year, it will be appropriate to mention here that the final plans for its celebration call for two major exhibitions, "Search and Research" and "Treasures of the R.O.M." (two major loan shows having had to be dropped because of insufficient funds); two series of lectures, one on the sciences and one on the arts, by eminent guests; the openings of several redesigned and rebuilt permanent galleries; the publication of a richly illustrated book on Museum treasures; a series of

small graphic exhibitions; and several improvements to the building. It is also hoped that these events will encourage friends of the Museum to make special gifts for the acquisition of objects of exceptional quality or importance for the permanent collections.

It is sad to have to report that the special Provincial grant of 1960 has turned out to be the last of the four which since 1956 have permitted so many splendid acquisitions and other undertakings impossible within the normal appropriations. The Museum is of course deeply grateful for those grants and had hoped that they might not only have been continued but have been gradually increased. Believers in cyclic theories of history and the sad recurrence of events about once a generation may take wry satisfaction in finding 'Museum corroboration of them. In Currelly's memoirs we may read, "In the summer of 1914 we went to England. . . . To my amazement the government grant for purchases had been withdrawn." In his case whenever apparent disaster struck, a good angel was never far behind. That particular black moment was soon made good by the celebrated purchase of the T'ang Lohan through the beneficence of the late Mrs. H. D. Warren and a flood of other (from the young Museum's point of view) good luck. We may perhaps be allowed the hope that the termination of the special Provincial grant which has been such an inestimable boon to the improvement of the collections during the four years past will perhaps under the stimulus of the approaching Jubilee Year lead to other tokens of good fortune.

Fortune did indeed smile in two unforeseen directions. Announcement was made of a splendid gift of \$75,000 from the International Nickel Company Limited for the rebuilding of the Mineralogy Gallery, a task which will be started soon after the completion of the rehabilitation of the east Geology Galleries in 1962. A solution to the vast complex of storage problems was discovered which will work for the next period of years: Mr. Massey was able to negotiate the loan of a four-storey steel and concrete warehouse which will be vacated in 1962 and is not too distant from the Museum. Plans are well forward for its adaptation to this use and this move will return for exhibition and other purposes much gallery and work space now necessarily devoted to storage. Plans were also made for the use of office space to be vacated by the University's Department of Anthropology on its move to the new Sidney Smith Hall in the early fall of 1961.

The long record of affectionate and constructive interest in the Museum on the part of Mr. Walter and Mr. Robert Laidlaw and through them of the Laidlaw Foundation was again manifested by contributions of exceptionally generous scale toward both the costs of the Athens Gallery and the purchase funds.

The budget was maintained to a generally satisfactory level in a year regarded fiscally as recessive. Some hoped-for improvements did not therefore materialize and staff shortages at the non-curatorial level continue acute in several areas. The differential between faculty and curatorial salaries not only remains too wide but the gap spread a bit more. This is regarded with particular concern at the lower end of the scale and creates a real problem in recruitment. A remedy is imperative.

The Museum lectures were five in number during the year. Mr. Donald Harden, Director of the London Museum in Kensington Palace, spoke on "Roman London" on October 25; this lecture was presented jointly with the School of Graduate Studies. Mr. Robert Rowe, Director of the Leeds City Art Museum and Temple Newsam House, spoke on "The Development of Styles in English Silver" on February 22. Professor René C. Taylor of the University of Granada excited the wanderlust of the audience with his lecture on March 28 on "Gardens of Andalusia." Miss Yvonne Hackenbroch of the Metropolitan Museum and the Untermeyer Collection, an old friend of this institution, spoke on April 4 on "English Needlework." And on April 11 Robert H. Dyson Jr. of the University Museum in Philadelphia lectured on "Excavations at Hasanlu: A Frontier Fortress of Ninth Century Iran." The Archaeological Institute's lecture series took place as usual in the Museum Theatre and included among its eminent speakers Dr. and Mrs. Homer Thompson and Dr. A. Henry Detweiler.

The increasingly valuable services rendered by the women of our Members



Committee are recorded with real appreciation. Details of their activities are given in a later section of the report, but it may be mentioned here that they have so substantially proved their worth that there is not only a waiting list of women anxious to join this limited group but also a waiting list of curators or department chiefs who were sceptical in the beginning and now realize that they failed to recognize a good thing at the opportune moment.

Membership in the Museum in the absence of any campaign none the less showed some growth. The principal news in this quarter is that for the first time the boards now carry the names of two Endowment Members, the highest level in the subscription categories. Mrs. O. D. Vaughan became the first in September and was followed in March by her husband, Mr. Vaughan having been given his Endowment Membership by the officers of the T. Eaton Company on the occasion of his retirement.

The year took a heavy toll of friends of the Museum, which within the space of a few weeks in the spring lost the devoted interest of Mr. Percy Band, Mr. E. W. Bickle, Mrs. F. M. Cowan, Mr. Michael Kalman, Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw and Mr. Gerald Larkin. Mr. Band's great knowledge of early Canadian furniture was always at the Museum's disposal, to the extent that he participated in the teaching of Museum extension courses in this subject, and his infectious enthusiasm was instrumental in starting a whole group of collectors in what had been a neglected field; a special hobby of his, documented early toys made or used in Canada, formed the basis for an attractive and memorable exhibition arranged by his wife and himself for the Christmas holidays two seasons ago. Mr. Bickle served for three years on the Museum Board and took a special interest in the welfare of the Earth Sciences Division. Mrs. Cowan was a particular friend of the European and Far Eastern departments, both of which were generously remembered in her will, and was a memorably lively figure at openings for many years. Mr. Kalman's notable collection of rugs, gathered during a residence of many years in Egypt, was given a special exhibition in 1958, and he left not only fine rugs to the Museum but had thoughtfully provided an endowment for the maintenance and increase of this collection. Mrs. Laidlaw's gracious presence was long a feature of Museum lectures and other functions and she was a constant, if usually anonymous, benefactor of the textile collections in particular. Mr. Larkin, the most fastidious of collectors, had so intensely concentrated an interest in art and archaeology that at the time of the amalgamation of the formerly separate museums he insisted that his memberships be confined to the new Art and Archaeology Division: he was therefore as unique in his category of membership as he was individual in personality. His bequest of important furniture, English and continental silver, sculpture and *objets d'art* has greatly enriched the European department. News of the death on October 18, 1960, after a long illness of John Henry Iliffe, O.B.E., M.A. (Cantab.), F.S.A., was received with great regret. Mr. Iliffe came to Toronto from England and Greece in 1927 to take his first professional post and was until 1931 in charge of the classical collections of the old Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology; here he also acquired a charming wife, the former Marjorie Vincent, who was a great help to him throughout his career. From 1931 to 1948 he was responsible for the planning and then the direction of the Palestine Museum and was a most active figure in Near Eastern archaeology. From 1948 until shortly before his death he was engaged in the difficult task of trying to recreate the Liverpool Museum out of its wartime wreckage. Mr. Iliffe maintained useful contact with the R.O.M. throughout his later career and left a permanent monument through his co-authorship (with Dr. D. M. Robinson and Cornelia Harcum) of the three-volume *Catalogue of Greek Vases in Toronto* (1930).

The list of distinguished scholarly visitors is far too long to be recorded here, although the fact that so many of them throw new light on materials in the collections is recognized with appreciation. It was a particular pleasure to the Museum that Dr. Li Chi was able to come from Formosa with his wife. Among the many prominent guests of the year may be mentioned the Duke of Bedford, Sir Julian Huxley, Sir Peter and Lady Norton-Griffiths, Mr. Avery Brundage, Mr. Roderick Haig-Brown and Mr. Philip James, Secretary of the British Museums Association.



The steady volume of contributions to learning in the form of publications is listed in the bibliography of the year's books and articles by staff members, and is reflected *passim* in the divisional sections of this report where some of the many scholarly papers and lectures delivered here and abroad by members of the staff are noted, as are some of the many offices held on the governing boards of learned societies.

Many honours have come to members of the staff. Dr. Dymond was the first person ever to be elected a Distinguished Fellow of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, Dr. Tushingham received a Canada Council grant to enable him to attend the International Congress of Orientalists in Moscow and Miss Ella Martin one to permit her to take a six-months' leave of absence to complete a book on museum education. Mr. Trubner was invited by the Chinese Art Society of America to be the Guest Director for the important loan exhibition, "The Arts of the Han Dynasty," which he arranged at Asia House in New York. Miss Hin-cheung Leung was granted a postgraduate studentship in the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London to specialize in Chinese archaeology. Dr. Tushingham was elected First Vice-President of the Canadian Museums Association and Mr. Burnham President of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild (Ontario). Mr. Snyder was elected to the Council of the American Ornithologists Union and Mr. Logier President of the newly formed Canadian Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Society. Dr. Scott was elected to the Board of Governors of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists and Dr. Crossman to the Board of Directors of the Canadian Wildlife and Fisheries Association. The Director was elected chairman of the Canadian National Committee for the International Council of Museums, served on the Councils of the Canadian Museums Association and the Canadian Conference of the Arts, and was Co-Chairman for the Visual Arts Section of the latter's biennial national meeting in Toronto.

Niccolo Tucci has remarked in quite another context that living in a museum is no pleasure. Most of us who work in this one, or who are responsible for it, would seldom agree with him, and luckily most of our visitors and users would disagree most heartily

### *Art and Archaeology*

The Museum's largest division carried on its manifold activities under the able leadership of Dr. A. D. Tushingham with its usual energy, though with slightly different emphasis, and it sought with customary vigour to find solutions for its apparently constant problems—lack of adequate exhibition, storage, and work space, insufficient regular or extra funds to carry through its field, exhibition, research, publishing, renovation and conservation programmes, chronic shortage of sufficient trained hands. Mention has been made of two imminent improvements in space provisions, which will take effect within the next year. Several new appointments and shifts within the staff have increased the efficiency of existing personnel, and the realization of an old hope to introduce a Museum photographic department has already proved of particular benefit to Art and Archaeology.

The most conspicuous public activity, special exhibitions, was maintained at full tempo, although this year, contrary to our normal custom, no major exhibitions were originated within the Museum because of very heavy commitments in preparation for the Jubilee Year in 1962. This arrangement relieved the curatorial staff to some extent, but of course produced no reduction of the burden on the display department or the preparators, who carried through this heavy programme with distinction.

Two events closely connected with the exhibition programme are of such importance as to call for special comment in advance of a review of the exhibitions themselves. During the winter months, the Superintendent's Office of the University completed extensive renovations to the splendid but formerly very dark gallery which used to house the Ming Tomb and is now the major centre of exhibition activity. A new and highly flexible lighting system was installed, the heating system was

altered and an air-cleaning (though not, alas, air-conditioning) system was introduced, a new floor was laid, glass entrance doors provided and a fire and shipping door reopened. Plans were drawn but construction deferred for a special entrance, kitchen facilities, a store room and other improvements which will ultimately make this a self-contained area.

The central portion of the old special exhibition area in the axial situation at the west of the Currelly Gallery was unveiled with special ceremonies on October 20 in its new function as the receptacle for the magnificent Lord Lee of Fareham Collection. Although this is a permanent installation, the inauguration in this site of the splendid assemblage of principally gold and silver *objets d'art* and illuminated manuscripts of the Gothic and Renaissance periods, which fill so many conspicuous gaps in the collections of the European Department, served also as a special exhibition of unusual significance. The story of the protracted negotiations to bring about transfer of these extraordinary objects to the Museum from their sequestered position in Hart House and the gracious agreement of the Massey Foundation to make this possible on the basis of a permanent loan were recounted in the last report. A worthy setting, with richly contemporary cases of waxed walnut lined with sea-green Italian silk and a look-through at the back incorporating the splendid Italian gates given many years ago by Sir Herbert Mond, was created by Mr. Parker. An appropriately distinguished audience gathered on this occasion to assist one of Canada's most distinguished citizens and patrons of the arts, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, in performing the ceremonies of dedication and to hear a letter expressing her deep satisfaction and pleasure at this outcome from the Viscountess Lee, who was regrettably unable to come from London for the occasion.

Two of the principal exhibitions of the season were arranged through the facilities of the Smithsonian Travelling Exhibition Service in Washington. The first of these, "Gandhara Sculpture from Pakistan Museums," was officially opened by Mr. S. M. Burke, the High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada, and continued through September 7. It served to emphasize that the Royal Ontario Museum itself owns a collection of Gandhara sculptures perhaps without equal in level of quality on this continent and thus made it possible for our audience to enjoy an enriching glimpse in depth into an area with which it is by no means unfamiliar. This was immediately followed, from the same source, by the colourful "Greek Costumes and Embroideries" drawn from the Benaki Museum in Athens. The month-long show was opened on October 16 by His Excellency the Greek Ambassador, an occasion made specially memorable by the gala evening of dancing, singing and characteristic refreshments organized by the Greek Community of Toronto under the most able chairmanship of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Palmer. This show also served to remind us of the Museum's fine collection of Greek and other Balkan costumes largely collected by the late Miss Amice Calverley and was of special interest to students of design and textiles.

A third gala event, which aroused mixed feelings over some of its subject-matter but great interest for its spectacular examples of modern craftsmanship, was the exhibition of Salvador Dali's "Art in Jewels," which was lent for the purpose of raising scholarship and purchase funds by the Owen Cheatham Foundation of New York and was jointly sponsored by the Women's Committee of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild (Ontario) and the Museum. The opening, under the devoted chairmanship of Mrs. Roy Whitehead assisted for the Museum by Mrs. Downie, brought out an unusually large attendance and to the pleasures of the exhibition were added those of an impromptu dance. Mr. Dali could not be present, but his absence went unnoticed thanks to the charm and ebullience of Mrs. Cheatham and the presence of Mr. Alemany who had turned the Dali designs into dazzling manifestations of craftsmanship. To the jewels and the designs were added paintings by Dali from the collections of Mrs. John David Eaton and Mrs. T. E. Sterling. The results of the six-week showing to the exchequers of both the Guild and the Museum were gratifying.

A fourth show of unusual interest, organized jointly by the Museum and the Ontario College of Art, was "The Art Student in the Museum." This juxtaposition



of work done in the Museum by students of the College with the originals which had inspired the students' solutions of assigned problems in their course work was an impressive demonstration of one of the contributions made by the Museum to education in the arts in Canada and of the conspicuous profit with which the College utilizes our collections. Two old friends of the Museum returned to hold their regular shows, the Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers, and the Canadian Guild of Potters, whose national biennial was called "Canadian Ceramics 1961." The Art Directors' Club of Toronto held its annual exhibition of advertising and editorial art for the first time in the Museum, drawn by our own demonstrated interest in fine typography and design, and we were likewise hosts for the first time to the Toronto Spinners and Weavers at the end of the season. The Lower Rotunda was as usual the scene of a number of small graphic shows and two exhibitions of work by the children of our Saturday Club. It is pleasing to note that the material of Ralph Greenhill's *début* exhibition of Toronto photographs during the previous season was given permanent form in a book published by the Oxford University Press.

Mr. Spendlove was no less busy with special exhibitions in the Canadiana Gallery, where four special shows were presented. These were "Water-Colours of Canada in the Middle 19th Century," "Early Maps, Charts and Atlases from the Sigmund Samuel Collection," "The Maritime Provinces Pictured" and "The Face of Early Canada." The last of these, based on Mr. Spendlove's book of the same title and drawn entirely from the Samuel Collection, was shown from May 30 through the summer following a coast-to-coast tour organized by the National Gallery of Canada, a circumstance which gave us particular pleasure.

Museum exhibitions which are based on borrowing from other institutions imply reciprocity. Our loans during the year have ranged from single objects to whole exhibitions, from a small monthly exhibition arranged for the Cobourg Public Library to participation in exhibitions of great scholarly importance, such as "The Arts of the Han Dynasty" in New York, "Roman Portraits" in Worcester, and the Brooklyn and Baltimore Egyptian shows. Our Poster exhibition in both a large and an abbreviated form continues to circulate in the United States. We would like to think that the mask exhibitions in Houston and New Orleans, containing many examples from our collections, represented the sincerest form of flattery: imitation.

Progress was somewhat slower on overhaul of permanent installations, apart from the inauguration of the Lee of Fareham Collection and the rehabilitation of Exhibition Hall, already mentioned. Here again the heavy demands on curatorial time of preparations for Jubilee Year necessitated some modification of earlier plans as did the promise of a storage annex in the spring of 1962, to say nothing of the chronic shortage of hands. Nevertheless nearly all parts of the Division's galleries showed evidences of movement in this direction. The Superintendent made considerable progress with the cleaning, repair and repainting of ceilings and walls. Another stage was reached in the preparation of the still incomplete new Athens Gallery. A great deal of internal revision of collections was noticeable in portions of the Far Eastern, Near Eastern, Roman, European and Textile departments, while the complete overhaul of Ethnology's Long Room and office and temporary revision of its storage pending next year's move was more than adequate excuse for the limited alterations in its public areas. Particularly noteworthy are the complete re-installation of the Ming and Ch'ing ceramics, particularly the blue and whites, carried out under Mr. Trubner's supervision by one of our gifted volunteers, Mrs. Alice Ferris, a major job notably well done, and Mr. Lunn's nearly completed, illuminating and handsome revision of the floor cases in the gallery devoted to Roman daily life. Little more large-scale overhaul of galleries can now be anticipated until after the storage annex comes into being and at least one new gallery wing can be provided.

Research is, if not the end-all, at least the necessary base of all Museum activity and in this area the range and intensity of accomplishment, from the provision of new labels based on new research to overseas expeditions, may cause some wonder that anything else has been done. In only one area have these efforts proven utterly abortive, the long but so far unsuccessful effort of the Museum—largely through the unceasing efforts of Dr. Tushingham and Miss Needler—to secure national or private



support for Canadian and particularly Museum participation in the UNESCO-sponsored salvage of monuments and other highly important archaeological remains which will be flooded in Upper Egypt and Nubia by the new High Dam at Aswan on the Nile. This is particularly disappointing in view of the Royal Ontario Museum's association with Egyptian archaeology since the beginning of the century and the fitness of present staff for certain of the problems involved.

The Department of Ethnology has as usual carried through far-flung research tasks in the field. At the beginning of the year Mr. Kidd and Mr. Kenyon made an exploratory excavation at the site of Fort Albany on James Bay for the Ontario Government's Department of Travel and Publicity and found such relatively undisturbed and exciting evidence to permit the ultimate reconstruction of an early (about 1680) Hudson's Bay Fort, that continuation of the project under the same auspices was authorized. The penultimate season at the Miller Site near Pickering (twenty miles east of Toronto), where Mr. Kenyon, with the support of Imperial Oil Limited, has been conducting with student aid a very rewarding and well-publicized excavation, brought abundant confirmation that he is dealing with a hitherto unknown cultural stage considerably preceding but perhaps transitional to the classical Iroquois. Previews in early June of the excellent film made on the subject by Christopher Chapman for Imperial Oil met with considerable acclaim and will rapidly make this discovery widely known. The summer brought the five-year project for the excavation of the Serpent Mound and adjacent sites on the north shore of Rice Lake to an end and Mr. Richard Johnston has since been busy at the Museum preparing the materials for definitive publication. Mr. Selwyn Dewdney's long-range programme jointly sponsored by the Quetico Foundation and the Museum for the recording of Indian pictographs passed through another successful season and Mr. Dewdney with Mr. Kidd is preparing an illustrated preliminary publication on the results. Mr. Kidd made a collecting expedition to the Blackfoot Indians and directed or shared with the University Department of Anthropology direction of similar collecting activities by Miss Alika Podalinski among the Montagnais-Naskapi Indians in Labrador, by Mr. Thomas Hinton among the Huichol and Cora tribes of Central Mexico, and of Dr. J. Van Stone and Dr. R. Cohen for Athabaskan material.

The initial season of what we hope will be a long-range and very important effort in British Honduras, under the joint sponsorship of the Museum, the *Globe and Mail* and a group of anonymous benefactors, got off to a good start in the spring under Dr. William Bullard, our Field Director. His two-month reconnaissance expedition in the spring resulted in the final choice of a site out of the number of possibilities seriously considered, and equipment was planned and purchased. The site, known as Indian Church from a middle-sixteenth century edifice which provides a convenient *terminus ad quem*, visibly includes classic Maya remains of eight or nine pyramids and other structures, but pottery evidence from preliminary soundings suggests that the archaeological sequence may be unbroken from archaic times to the Spanish Conquest, a period here of some two thousand years. Exciting results therefore seem likely.

Dr. George Dales, who had just completed an expedition in Pakistan and southern Persia seeking traces of ancient trade routes between the Fertile Crescent and the Indus Valley, took up his appointment in the Near Eastern Department on December 1 and was immediately lent as our representative to spend the season at Nippur in the expedition being conducted on this ancient Sumerian site in southern Iraq by the American Schools of Oriental Research and the Oriental Institute. The Museum also contributed financially to this undertaking, as it did again to the British School of Archaeology in Iraq's famous dig at Nimrud. This latter brought another group of splendid Assyrian ivories to the Museum.

Divisional research within the Museum has taken innumerable forms, only a few of which can be noted here, although the entries in the bibliography record those results which have achieved publication during the year. The scientific analysis of Chinese pigments started some years ago by the Chief Conservator, Mr. William Todd, in collaboration with Dr. Ursula Martius of the Ontario Research Foundation, and Mrs. Barbara Stephen's special interest for three years past in our unique collec-

tion of Chinese bronzes, made it possible for them and Mr. Trubner to participate prominently in the important seminar held at the Freer Gallery in Washington in June, 1961, on "Technical Studies in Ancient Metal Artifacts." The intention of the seminar was to initiate serious, co-ordinated research into Chinese bronze techniques and alloys and it now appears that, because of our holdings in the field and demonstrated interest, many future seminars will be held in Toronto. Mr. Trubner's internationally recognized competence in the field of ancient Chinese art was responsible for his selection by the Chinese Art Society of America as Guest Director for the important loan exhibition, "The Arts of the Han Dynasty," which was held at Asia House in New York between February 7 and April 9, 1961. He organized, assembled and installed the exhibition and prepared the fully illustrated catalogue, in itself an important contribution. Mrs. Stephen's researches in ancient bronzes have resulted in at least one signal new discovery, which will be being published at about the same time as this Report.

Textile research continues to be a productive area. Mr. Burnham's "English Textile Vocabulary (North American Usage)" was completed and accepted for distribution by the Centre Internationale d'Etude des Textiles Anciens in Lyon, and Mrs. Brett devoted a period to research in the Victoria and Albert Museum in further preparation for her *catalogue raisonné* of the Harry Wearne Collection of Indian Chintzes and for a publication on our collection of English embroidery. It is particularly gratifying that Mr. Brett was able to go to London to spend a month on his projected handbook to the English furniture in the Museum's Collections and we may here record our grateful appreciation to Sir Trenchard Cox and the staff of the Victoria and Albert Museum for the special arrangements which made his undertaking so profitable and pleasurable for him. Dr. Graham and Mrs. Leipen in preparing the new Athens Gallery have among other things completed important studies in the subject of polychromy in ancient Greek architecture and sculpture, the results of which as applied by the Display Staff and Mr. Istvan Botar, although not yet visible to the public, are attracting accolades from visiting scholars. The Museum's Learmonth Collection of Eskimo osteological and other material of the Dorset, Thule and Netsilik cultures has been studied by Dr. James Van Stone of the University Department of Anthropology. Mr. Lunn, in preparation for complete re-installation of the prehistoric collections, has made important progress in rationalizing the Museum's extensive holdings of prehistoric and European Bronze and Iron Age artifacts and has also identified a new type in connection with his continuing research on Roman Republican coinage.

Of the Divisional activities and undertakings which meet the public eye—exhibitions, research, expeditions, publications, gallery renovations, lectures and television appearances, acquisitions—it is the acquisitions which are the corpuscles in the life stream of basic research, the ultimate justification of the Museum in its educative function. As this now appears to have been the last year in which the Museum will have received the special Provincial grant from which it has benefited so greatly, it may be appropriate in discussing the year's increases to the departmental collections in Art and Archaeology to mention first something of what the Divisional share of this grant has meant. We have been guided in recommending purchases or projects to be financed from it by the principle that it should be used primarily for purposes beyond the normal possibilities of our very limited regular appropriations. The grant in terms of the size of the Museum has never been very large but it has permitted purchases and undertakings otherwise beyond our reach. This year, for example, and in two previous years, a first charge has been to build up a fund equal to the value of the James M. Menzies Collection of Chinese archaeological objects, oracle bones and books: the Museum undertook in return for this splendid bequest to establish in accordance with the very generous terms suggested by Dr. Menzies' heirs a fund the interest from which would be used to further Chinese studies in the Museum; one further payment remains to be found. A second high priority charge against the grant, established only this year, was to have provided for the next five years the Museum's share of the British Honduras excavations. Except in the year when the whole of the Divisional share was used by the Board to finance the transfer



of the Ming Tomb to its outdoor site, the remainder has been divided between the various departments, roughly equally, so that this year has been no exception to the rule that each department benefits, but hardly to a princely degree. None the less acquisitions coming under this heading for the year include such important items as a late sixth century stone demon from a Buddhist cave temple at Hsiang-t'ang Shan; an early tenth century wooden figure of Jizo Bosatsu from Kofukuji Temple at Nara; a Syrian double bronze figure of the ninth century B.C.; two outstanding pieces of Italian renaissance velvets; an Imari-ware porcelain bowl of national-treasure category; a small bronze of St. Jerome by the early Renaissance sculptor Bartolomeo Bellano of Padua; an important French-Canadian silver pax by Laurent Amiot; the sword carried by the Marquis de Montcalm at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham; and five ivory carvings of the eighth century B.C., from the excavations at Nimrud, by contribution from the grant to the British School of Archaeology in Iraq. It may be hoped that the Jubilee Year will among other results find a way to guarantee a continuation of funds adequate to assure increases to the collections of a nature commensurate with the importance of the Museum.

The appendix on acquisitions to the Divisional collections (II A) provides a summary of the copious flow of new materials from benefactors and from the regular but small appropriations available to the departments, and the gratitude of Board and staff to all who have been so generous and thoughtful of our needs is repeated here. Only a few of them can be singled out in this space. As always and as for so many years past Dr. Sigmund Samuel has been the chief support, spiritual and financial, of the Canadiana collections. The long list of his gifts for the year includes a miniature on ivory of Major-General James Wolfe, watercolours, sketches and historic documents of various kinds, a sumptuous group of early atlases and maps, and a number of rare books. Mrs. Edgar J. Stone has continued her great interest in the Far Eastern, Textile and European departments with, among other objects, a fine ninth-century wooden head from a figure of Juichimen-Kannon and a Haniwa head of a horse in terra-cotta. Mr. Robert Laidlaw made possible the acquisition of a very well-known landscape from the Williamson Estate of "The Falls of Terni" by Thomas Patch, to hang in the Georgian Room. Dr. Lorne Pierce made substantial additions to the unique collection of early Canadian glass which he had presented to the Museum several years ago as the "Edith Chown Pierce and Gerald Stevens Collection." Purchase of the most splendid piece of Safavid Persian velvet known in the world, a figured length in superb condition from the famous looms of the Shah Abbas at the turn of the seventeenth century and preserved ever since in a maharajah's treasury was made possible by a most generous gift from Mrs. John David Eaton. The purchase of the Montcalm sword, mentioned above, was made possible through the generosity, both in agreeing to part with it and then in making a substantial modification in its valuation, of its former owner, Dr. H. T. Schwarz. Miss Helen V. LeVesconte was the donor of an important collection of English and Canadian costume of the second quarter of the nineteenth century and Mr. V. Waddell of a Chinese embroidered hanging of the same period. Mrs. Robert Flaherty added to previous gifts the "Robert Flaherty Collection of Eskimo Drawings by Enooesweetok" and Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald gave a variety of archaeological materials from Egypt and Cyprus.

Members of the staff have as always done considerable lecturing at home and abroad. Apart from regular cross-appointment teaching, the giving of courses for University Extension, special Museum lectures and occasional appearances on radio, television, or for nearby institutions, societies and special groups, it may be noted here that Dr. Tushingham delivered a paper at the International Congress of Orientalists in Moscow and lectured in Chicago and Tallahassee; Miss Needler likewise delivered a paper at the Moscow Congress; Mr. Trubner lectured in New York, Washington and San Francisco; Mr. Kidd in Columbus, Mr. Parker in Houston and Detroit. Perhaps the Director will be forgiven for mentioning here, since his lectures were art historical, that he lectured in San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York, while within Canada he and Mr. Spendlove bracketed the country with Vancouver and St. John, New Brunswick.



Two conventions have made particular use of Divisional facilities during the year. The Division assisted the Ontario Archaeological Society in its role as host in the autumn to the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, which held most of its sessions in the Museum, as did the American Ceramic Society in April.

Several changes within the staff should be reported. Two new Assistant Curators were added, Dr. Hsio-yen Shih to the Far Eastern Department from Bryn Mawr College and Dr. George Dales to the Near Eastern Department from the University of Pennsylvania, while Dr. William Bullard of Harvard was appointed Field Director of the Museum's new archaeological undertaking in British Honduras. Mr. John Lunn was transferred from the Greek and Roman Department to head a new sub-department of Prehistory in order to reorganize and bring into due prominence a very important but long-neglected collection which cuts across the interests of many other departments, and in consequence had become something of a step-child. Mr. Ivan Lindsay became Chief Preparator in place of Mr. Frank Capel, who moved on to the Conservation staff. Mr. Istvan Botar joined the art staff and has been employed on a unique reconstruction programme in connection with the new Athens Gallery. Miss Cornelia Osborne resigned as Divisional Librarian and was replaced by Miss Nancy Powell.

The far-flung travels of members of the staff have in part been mentioned in other connections. These travels, often largely at personal expense, are so important in increasing the knowledge and skills of staff members that these further notes may be added. Dr. Tushingham, aided by a Canada Council grant, followed his participation in the World Congress of Orientalists in Moscow with a trip through Asiatic U.S.S.R. and Iran, retracing in considerable part the journey made by the Director through Central Asia the previous year. Miss Hin-cheung Leung made a study trip to Hong Kong and Mr. Spendlove a purchasing trip to England for the Canadiana collections. Mr. Hickl-Szabo visited museums and dealers in England and on the continent, Mrs. Bacon in London and Paris, while Miss Needler followed the Moscow congress with museum visits in northern and western Europe.

Finally, a special word of appreciation should be said in two connections. Dr. Tushingham's extended leave-of-absence was made possible by the splendid deputization during that period of Mr. Harold Burnham, and by the special labours of the Head's Administrative Assistant, Miss Lucille Hoskins, and of Mr. Harley Parker, on whom the heavy burdens of an unseasonally active exhibition programme largely fell. Mr. Lunn and Mr. Burnham as successive chairmen of the Division's Editorial Committee also carried extra and onerous responsibilities with good nature and distinction.

### *Earth Sciences*

By all odds the most important event of Earth Sciences Division's year was the announcement in May that the International Nickel Company has most generously undertaken to provide funds in the sum of \$75,000 for the purpose of rebuilding and modernizing the Mineralogy Gallery. Although actual work will probably not start until the middle of 1962, this means that the remarkable work of rehabilitating the Geology Galleries on a completely new scheme with the financial help of the Bickell Foundation will now be paralleled for Mineralogy. The end result will be that the Earth Science Galleries of the Museum will shortly be the most advanced for presentation of their subjects in the world. The negotiations were principally conducted by Mr. Massey, Dr. Meen and Mr. R. D. Parker, Senior Vice-President of International Nickel. This encourages hope that Jubilee Year may among other permanent results produce a sponsor to realize the Division's other major dream, a Planetarium, a project which in the space age upon which we have now entered has already become not a luxury but a pressing necessity.

The normal research programme of the Division, principally routine, had one valuable and even startling result. While working on some new material supplied from a locality in northwestern Mexico by Mr. Scott Williams of Arizona, Dr. Mandarino

observed that some five were hitherto unknown minerals. As only about twenty new minerals a year are identified by the combined mineralogists of the world, this was a most unusual event, and as soon as the findings are fully confirmed, Dr. Mandarino and the Museum will have the honour of adding this significant number to the approximately 1800 valid species previously recognized. Considerable progress was made in producing a complete set of X-ray patterns for all known mineral species: about 25 per cent of the valid species are now represented. About 60 per cent are now recorded in the card-file of X-ray data, as the information incorporates not only our own X-ray patterns but published data and data from Professor Nuffield's file of the University's Department of Geological Sciences. Numerous spectographic analyses were made with the kind co-operation of Mr. D. A. Moddle and Mr. W. O. Taylor of the Ontario Department of Mines' Assay Laboratory. A great deal of time, especially Dr. Tovell's, has continued to go into research and co-ordination of the latest available information towards completion of the new Geology Gallery. Publications are recorded in the bibliographical appendix.

Field work was carried out in a number of localities in Ontario and Quebec by Dr. Tovell, Dr. Mandarino, Mr. Cowan and Mr. Teewiss, this work resulting in a substantial number of new gallery and study specimens, and material for exchange. Dr. Meen, after attending congresses in Copenhagen, visited numerous mineral localities and museums in Great Britain, Norway, northern Sweden and Portugal, in the course of which he established several new exchange programmes.

Two temporary exhibitions were arranged during the year, but progress on the new Geology Gallery had by August progressed to the point that the area used for this purpose for some years past was no longer available. The last show to take place there was "The Atom in Britain." A small exhibition of "Canadian Gems and Jewelry—A New and Growing Hobby," composed of gem material collected in Canada and jewelry made from it by Mr. R. C. Allison of Toronto was shown during the winter in a large wall case in the Mineralogy Division. Supplementary material was also supplied as background for the Dali "Art in Jewels" exhibition described elsewhere in this report. A new permanent display was opened in the Mineral Gallery to show the magnificent gold specimens presented by the McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited; the official presentation was made by Mr. J. D. Barrington, President, Mr. M. L. Urquhart, Vice-President of Operations, and Mr. W. B. Dix, Vice-President and Treasurer. The "New Gems" case was made even more dazzling in its turn with the new acquisitions in this field. Behind-the-scenes progress on the new Geology Gallery where Mr. Hillen and his enlarged staff are as busy as Santa's helpers under the supervision of Dr. Tovell was impressive and it is hoped that the completed gallery can be officially opened as an early event of Jubilee Year in 1962.

Dr. Tovell was the only member of the Division staff who did cross-appointment teaching during the year, but he and Dr. Meen did very considerable occasional lecturing and both were active on television, Dr. Meen getting as far afield as Washington, D.C., in his capacity as lecturer. Mr. Hillen spoke to the Art Directors Club in Montreal when the Museum's "IMPACT: The Art of the Poster" was on exhibition there. Miss Ward, assisted by Professor Gorman and Mrs. Bush, had sixty-six youngsters in the mineralogy and rock groups of the Junior Field Naturalists Club. The annual field trip, this year to Dundas, was a cavalcade of thirty-one cars, parents and others swelling the group to 114 for the occasion. The Division designed and produced for the Toronto Board of Education twenty-six sets of forty-nine specimens of rocks and minerals for use in a new Grade 7 course being introduced into some of the schools. These were furnished at cost (\$30 a set). During the year 560 more sets of "Twelve Ontario Minerals" were produced by Mr. Teewiss and sold at the Sales Desk. The total production since the set was first designed by Miss Ward in 1953 has now passed three thousand. The Junior Walker Mineralogical Club, another guest and charge of the Division, had over thirty active members, most of them "graduates" of the Junior Field Naturalists. Dr. Meen and Dr. Mandarino prepared a two-year correspondence course for the Canadian Jewellers Institute on "Introductory Gemmology."

Very large numbers of identifications were made for other Divisions of the



Museum, for government departments and for the general public. Long-term loans of display specimens were made to the University of Western Ontario and to Mount Allison University and a small loan exhibition was made jointly to the Chartered Trust Company and Atlas Steels Limited.

Gratifying increases to the collections were made through gift, purchase, exchange and field collecting. The Division's share of the final Provincial special grant was spent on the purchase of two fine stones, an 8.18 carat emerald and a 174.3 carat aquamarine. More than nine hundred specimens (detailed in Appendix II B) were added during the year, including many gemstones for this increasingly important collection. The most notable gift was the collection of gold specimens from McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, comprising 152 samples of placer gold from California and Alaska, six large nuggets from California, one large slab of nearly pure gold from Porcupine, Ontario, and twenty-three specimens from various localities; these now form a special permanent display. This gift also included a large vein-section of high-grade silver ore. Dr. Meen's exchange programme brought important blocks of new material from Japan, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the U.S.A., the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R., and several provinces in Canada. The purchases included Colombian emerald crystals, a Brazilian spodumene crystal, Japanese aragonite, Korean amethyst, a Brazilian amethyst of 197.80 carats, a 34.84 carat golden beryl and four large black opals. Specimens of 46 species new to the Royal Ontario Museum were added.

The members of the Division continued to serve as officers of numerous national or international professional societies and commissions and as members of various public bodies. Dr. Meen, for example, is Canadian Member of the Meteorite Commission of the International Geological Congress and of the Museums Commission of the International Mineralogical Association. Dr. Tovell is Chairman of the Geological Advisory Group of the Toronto Transit Commission, a Member of the Board of Arbitration of the Energy Board of the Province of Ontario, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Geological Association of Canada and finished his term as President of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists. They entertained during the year a steady flow of distinguished colleagues from many parts of the world, including a delegation from the Geological Survey of India.

### *Life Sciences*

This has been an eventful year and in terms of accomplishment one of the most successful periods in the recent history of the Life Sciences Division, despite the inevitable special problems incident to a change in administration. At the beginning of February Dr. F. A. Urquhart retired from the Museum, having made the decision to devote his full time to teaching and the furtherance of his well-known entomological researches. He had been with the Museum for twenty-five years, coming to it directly on completion of his studies, had become Director of the old Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology in 1949 and first Head of the Life Sciences Division on the amalgamation in 1955. He will be particularly remembered for his vigorous administration at the time of the integration of the Museum into the University in 1949, for his encouragement of research by his colleagues and finding ways and means to publish its results, for his constant concern with arousing and guiding the interest of children in the natural world, and for his own colourful study into the habits and migrations of the Monarch butterfly.

Dr. W. B. Scott won the unreserved admiration and gratitude of his colleagues, his Director and his successor for the quiet and efficient manner in which he conducted the affairs of the Division as Acting Head for the eight months following Dr. Urquhart's resignation, a job he undertook most reluctantly but acquitted with real distinction. The Museum and the University were happy to announce in June that the new Permanent Head of the Division as of late September, 1961, would be Dr. William E. Swinton who was persuaded to leave the British Museum and a notable career in England to devote his remarkable abilities to a new set of challenges in



Canada. This appointment presages a most fruitful period of development in the zoological section of the Museum.

A very large part of the time of the curatorial staff had to be devoted to hard and thorough committee work, especially in connection with the approaching Jubilee Year, with the Caribbean research project and with the special problems incident to the change in administration. This necessitated temporary abandonment of most of the programme of graduate teaching, a duty particularly enjoyed by the staff, and temporary curtailment of some research problems—this latter due as much to the chronic shortage of non-curatorial technical and clerical assistance—but the record of actual accomplishment reflects great credit on the earnest and able curators.

The bibliography in the Appendix to this report and an unpublished tabular index of several pages to current and continuing curatorial research together give some measure of the important contributions to science being made by the members of the Division. Several of these projects call for special comment. The long and arduous work of the Caribbean Research Committee bore its first tangible fruits during the winter, when Dr. R. L. Peterson and Mr. K. S. Pogany of the mammal department spent two and a half months in British Guiana and Trinidad. This collecting and study expedition, augmented by members of the staff of the British Guiana Museum in Georgetown, was principally financed by the Booker Group of Companies with additional assistance from the Canadian National Sportsman's Show, and was the pilot effort in a long-range programme. Following a brief reconnaissance on the Abary River, the greater part of the time was divided between two savannah and mountain areas in the Rupunini District of southern British Guiana. The Museum is the richer by some 556 specimens representing 85 species collected by the expedition, and numerous photographs and field sketches of freshly captured mammals representing over sixty species. An additional fifty-five specimens including several more species have since been received from contacts established by the expedition, and the ground has been laid for much profitable work in the future. The well-planned assistance of Senator Anthony Tasker and Mr. Martin Carter of Booker Brothers, Mr. Vincent Roth and Mr. Ram Singh of the British Guiana Museum and of Mr. Stanley Brock of the Dadanawa Ranch was particularly valuable.

The work initiated by Dr. Lemon and Dr. Edmund in the Talara region of Peru in 1958 and 1959 when important discoveries in the field of Pleistocene vertebrate and invertebrate fossils were made was extended at the end of the year when a further expedition was undertaken. This time the original site was rechecked and the survey greatly extended not only north and south of Talara but also in southern Ecuador. As most of the time fell after the end of the reporting period, fuller comment will be reserved for the 1961–2 report. Dr. Scott and Dr. Crossman undertook an initial survey of freshwater fishes in Newfoundland, Dr. Lemon continued work on a subsidiary project concerned with Pleistocene and recent coral faunas of the Florida Keys, Dr. Wiggins carried out intensive field and laboratory studies into phenomena of temporary ponds with special reference to *Odonata* and *Trichoptera*, and all departments were as usual engaged in intermittent field work within the Province. An unexpected addition to the collections was made by Dr. Edmund, who promptly salvaged the remains of a young mastodon when its discovery was signalled from Wallaceburg, Ontario. A number of generous grants from the Canadian National Sportsman's Show, the Toronto Anglers and Hunters Association, and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada have materially aided these field projects, and there were strong indications that the National Science Foundation (U.S.A.) was preparing to underwrite a long-range programme proposed by Dr. Wiggins.

Several special exhibitions were arranged. One was devoted to highlights from the Munro collection of birds and mammals (now fully catalogued and integrated into the Museum collections), another, arranged by Mr. Baillie, was devoted to grouse as a feature of the Toronto meetings of the North American Wildlife Conference. This was inaugurated with a very successful evening open house for the delegates and friends. A representative cross-section of specimens, drawings and photographs from the British Guiana expedition provided a very popular exhibition, as was a preliminary version arranged by members of the expedition in Georgetown

before their return to Toronto. Dr. Lemon set up a temporary exhibition of invertebrate palaeontological material, but this had to be closed at the end of the season because of the impending consolidation of Museum libraries in the same space. The Gallery will not be reopened in its new location until 1962, though the specimens have been kept available for student use. Work on permanent gallery displays was necessarily confined mostly to the exacting work-in-progress on the Carling Gallery of World Reptiles. The completion of five more cases and the near-completion of the central attraction, the Rain Forest Bushmaster exhibit, made it possible early in the summer to remove the outer barricade so that the public could have access to the Gallery. The last cases will not be ready until 1962, but the superb work of Mr. Shortt and his staff, so far as it is now visible, has already received wide and well-merited acclaim. The gallery planning committee was re-established in May and if funds can be found, a complete revitalization of permanent exhibits may be anticipated during the next few years.

The steady but quiet progress of curatorial research programmes is manifested primarily in publications, papers read to learned societies and in teaching. Dr. Scott (at Austin, Ann Arbor and Ottawa) and Dr. Edmund (at Denver) were among those presenting new papers away from home. Mr. Baillie, Mr. Logier, Dr. Peterson, Dr. Scott, Mr. Snyder, Dr. Urquhart and Dr. Wiggins all did part-time University or Extension teaching and gave special lectures to visiting classes from the University of Toronto, the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ranger School of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Dr. Crossman, Dr. Peterson, Dr. Scott, Mr. Snyder and Mr. Baillie were active public lecturers and radio and television performers and all members of the Division continued their active interest in the several adult and children's organizations interested in the life sciences which hold their meetings in the Museum. Nearly all the curators attended one or more meetings of professional associations in their specific disciplines, Dr. Lemon getting furthest afield to one in Copenhagen.

The research collections were made use of by fellow workers in numerous other universities and museums throughout the world and more requests than ever for information from the general public were answered. Loans of specimens and transcripts of data were made to institutions as remote as London and Vancouver and identification services were provided to numerous federal and provincial departments. The collections are principally increased by field expeditions and exchanges. Exchanges this year were principally with Canadian and American institutions, but included two with Soviet institutions, the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad and the University of Moscow. The rich haul of new specimens for Mammalogy from British Guiana has already been mentioned, and this department acquired 129 other specimens, several new to the collections, by purchase, gift or exchange. The latter included four moose skulls from Russia. The Department of Birds was considerably enriched by skin-specimens and skeletons, by two large lots of small birds which had been migration casualties, by two further passenger pigeons and a collection of humming birds from Ecuador. It made noteworthy exchanges with Mr. H. G. Lumsden of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Professor M. D. F. Udvardy of the University of British Columbia and Dr. W. P. Brodkorb of the University of Florida. Private collectors enriched its records with proofs of rare occurrences, among these the observations of Mr. Donald Simpkins, Mr. George Stamp and Mr. James K. Woodford being particularly valuable. A by-product of these activities was a special study of the Great Horned Owl by Mr. Snyder which resulted in a short paper describing and naming a new sub-species. Mr. Logier added some sixty specimens to the study collections of the Department of Amphibians and Reptiles, and undoubtedly provoked further contributions by the publication in March of his new check list of the amphibians and reptiles of Canada and Alaska. The Department of Fishes, in addition to the large study collections gathered during the year by its members, particularly in Newfoundland, received important donations from government agencies and from Dr. G. Power of the University of Waterloo and was particularly pleased to receive by exchange with the University of Moscow ten specimens of *Esox reicherti* (the only species of *Esox* not found in North America)



and six species of cyprinids. It also purchased samples of deep sea fishes from Sicily. Dr. Lemon while attending the International Geological Congress in Copenhagen and a subsequent field excursion to Sweden obtained valuable Ordovician and Silurian fossils and was busy collecting at the end of the year in Peru and Ecuador, as was Dr. Edmund. This work was facilitated by the gift to local institutions there of a number of casts made by Mr. Hornell of the fine skull of a sabre-tooth cat collected on the 1958 expedition. An important purchase by Fossil Vertebrates from the special Provincial grant funds will make possible a handsome group of pre-Cretaceous dinosaurs hitherto lacking in Toronto: these include two dinosaur skeletons of the Jurassic age from Utah. A new arrangement devised by Dr. Wiggins has accelerated the growth of the Invertebrate collections: he inaugurated a special programme whereby serious students in this field, both professional and amateur, are now permitted under supervision to work in the reference collections on Saturdays. This group of friends is already contributing well-prepared and well-labelled material to this Department. His own field collecting during the year was extensive. The Divisional acquisitions are fully listed in Appendix II C.

The Divisional Library's effective centralization and reorganization by Miss McCormick and her staff preceded a number of notable developments, including the establishment of a section for the whole Museum of literature in the general field of museology. The recataloguing of all Government material in the Library was completed, "working tools" for all departments but Mammalogy were recatalogued and a start was made on foreign publications. The library is now participating with the National Library of Canada and the Library of Congress in the *Union List of Serials* project and is circularizing to staff, faculty departments and other libraries in Toronto a selected list of accessions. It has also started a biographical and bibliographical file on staff members. Important gifts included the library from the estate of Huntly K. Gordon and a long run of *Le Naturaliste Canadien* from Dr. René Bureau of Laval University. The Librarian was active in professional societies and served on a number of Museum committees.

In addition to the resignation of Dr. Urquhart the Division was sorry to lose the services through retirement of Mr. Shelley Logier, Curator of Amphibians and Reptiles, and of Miss Elvira Hammell, Research Assistant in Fossil Vertebrates and godmother of the Junior Naturalists. They had given forty-six and forty-eight years respectively of most devoted service to the Museum, Miss Hammell having joined it at its birth and Mr. Logier very shortly thereafter. Dr. Crossman and Dr. Lemon were promoted to Associate Curatorships, Mr. Baillie and Mr. Downing to Assistant Curatorships, while Mr. Pogany and Mr. D. H. Baldwin were added to the staff as Junior Technicians.

### *Education Division*

The important work of the Education Division sometimes seems to be the same every year, though each year it has a new audience. That audience—considering that our regular and occasional teachers actually taught the absolutely unincreasable limit, with present facilities and staff, of almost 62,000 school children in the Museum; taught in 110 schools in Essex and Lambton Counties and 6,836 pupils in the Sudbury area during the distant schools programme in the winter; and about 12,000 more at secondhand through the travelling case programme; and managed a variety of extension and other programmes for adults—that audience is anything but negligible. The most heartening comment deriving from this was made by a pupil who wrote that "The most important thing I learned at the Museum was to go there." One of the greatest gifts our teachers can make to the young is the museum habit.

As a matter of fact, there were a number of innovations in this year's programme. An experimental group of twelve pupils from Whitney School took part in a special three-month programme of weekly visits, which led to a series of recommendations for closer co-operation between school teacher and museum teacher, as well as requests for a repeat performance from Whitney and other interested schools. This



project was largely planned and carried through by Miss Fitz-Gibbon. Another trial project was arranged for the Ontario School for the Deaf at Belleville, where Miss Bolland spent three days with the Intermediate and Senior students. This programme, aided with museum objects and films, was keyed to the social studies curriculum and was followed by a visit of a group of these handicapped students to the Museum. For this purpose blackboards and chalk proved a helpful innovation. The travelling case programme is not new, but a new "client" was added this year, when the Ontario Reformatory Training Schools for boys and girls borrowed the insect and bird cases. Mr. Eric Harvie has been so impressed with this programme that he asked for the loan of sample cases so that the Glenbow Foundation can initiate a similar programme in western Canada.

An increased grant from Metropolitan Toronto made possible expansion of membership in the popular Saturday Morning Club to 250. Miss Berlin and her assistants, by dividing the membership into eight groups by special interest, kept the children entranced from October until the end of April and as usual, despite the increased limit, had a waiting list of disappointed aspirants. The Club mounted two exhibitions of members' work and had a special project resulting from a suggestion made at the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums in Boston the preceding summer: an exchange programme was worked out with a school in Ghana, our children made a special study of Ghana, contributed money for art supplies for a Ghanaese school and sent an exhibition of their work to the school; a return exhibition was anticipated for the fall of 1961 and both groups profited considerably. Much remarkable work was done by the members, particularly by the group studying the origins and development of writing. A special summer group limited to fifty members in Grades 6, 7 and 8 and devoted to the natural sciences spent a busy season in the Museum and enjoyed a weekly trip to an outside point of interest. A bi-weekly afternoon film programme for children and related to gallery exhibits drew over a thousand participants during July.

A final important innovation which could well be imitated by other museums was a great success. Unaccompanied children under 14 have long been excluded by the Museum rules and although this has worked obvious hardships, there were good security reasons for it. Mr. Cameron invented an admirable solution which operates as a sort of honour system: the Explorers Club. Membership with a card is obtained on the presentation of an application signed by parent or guardian and payment of a 25-cent fee. Retention of membership is dependent on good behaviour. Registration of a few hundred was anticipated, but by the end of the first year we were astonished and delighted to learn that there were over 1,500 members, no cards had been revoked and only one warning delivered. It is too early to assess the benefits to the children, but the Club may well become a permanent feature of museum life and may form the nucleus for a future junior membership.

Sunday film showings for adults were continued despite the legalization of commercial Sunday showings and the inauguration of an entrance fee to the Museum itself, both factors which might well have rendered this service nugatory. None the less for four of the ten showings people had to be turned away and the remainder were well attended. The programme, "Knowing our World," was, as always, keyed to the Museum collections and special activities. Many of the films were lent free of charge by a variety of public-spirited companies, associations and embassies.

Two afternoon and two evening series of lectures were offered in collaboration with the Department of University Extension. The afternoon lectures, for limited registrations, were delivered with great success by Mr. Brett (on English furniture) and Miss Needler (on Egypt), both lecturers bringing scholarship and enthusiasm to their subjects. One evening course, "Preserving Ontario's History," was designed for a special interest group, especially people involved professionally or as supporters with local history museums, and this too was most successful. Most of these lectures were taped and transcribed so that all the expert information gathered for them can be permanently available. The second course, "Canada 1960: A Mosaic of Cultures," devoted to the traditional arts, dancing and music of ethnic groups, was a triumph of organization and presentation but drew only meagre audiences. Faulty publicity

was thought to be the cause and a more flexible approach has been recommended for similar undertakings in the future.

A deeply satisfying experiment suggested by Mrs. Blyth Taylor and based on a paragraph in Allan H. Eaton's book *Beauty for the Sighted and the Blind* was started in the autumn and continued throughout the winter at two-week intervals. This involved extensive extra work on the part of curators, teachers, volunteer helpers and volunteer drivers but brought so much pleasure and understanding to the sighted as well as the sightless participants that it will probably become a regular part of our programme. Usually about thirty blind participants attended, one group doing a general course on museum treasures, the other a series of three-session lectures on special subjects chosen at the first meeting. We know of no other museum presenting a sustained programme for the sightless. Students from five Teachers' Colleges were instructed in the potentialities of museum exhibits as teaching aids.

The Division and the Museum were honoured that Miss Ella Martin should have been chosen to be one of the two Canadian representatives at the fourth UNESCO Seminar held in September in Japan, its theme "The Museum as a Cultural Centre in the Development of the Community." Later in the year she was the recipient of a Canada Council grant towards the completion of a book on museum education. All members of the staff demonstrated in many ways their desire to improve their teaching methods, to try new techniques, to acquire new knowledge. Study and travel are as essential for them as for the curators. To this end Miss Fitz-Gibbon and Miss Bolland took summer courses, Miss Cumming and Mrs. Dunbar went to Europe and Miss Martin to Japan. They have a most challenging audience and the measure of their success may be seen in the alacrity with which they accept challenge.

### *Office of Information Services*

The Office of Information Services, a complete innovation when it was inaugurated in 1956, completed its fifth year of service at the end of the reporting period and can fairly be said not only fully to have established its worth to the Museum but to have become something of a celebrity and model child within the museum profession. Its activities are being watched with sharp interest by a score of large museums, its aid is extended to many smaller ones, and the results of its pioneering researches are fully reported by professional journals in America and Europe.

It is still harassed by having to perform a variety of miscellaneous functions which are not part of its fundamental responsibilities—the old story of the willing worker—but has arrived at a clear understanding of its nature, its capacities and its limitations. It is responsible for publicity, public relations and advertising; for museum radio and television; for the design and production of all printing and publications; for conducting a continuing audience research programme; and acts as a clearing house for all requests for information reaching the Museum. In these activities it is responsible to the Director except when he may designate otherwise for special projects.

During the year, it was responsible for the placement of 1,468 news stories and 270 news pictures concerning the Museum in Canadian newspapers, for 62 television and 48 radio programmes. It published the third report in its now famous series of studies arising out of the audience research programme conducted by its Chief, Mr. Duncan Cameron, and Mr. David Abbey. It may be noted here that decisions taken by the Board during the year to authorize admission fees, to extend open hours and to found the Explorers Club for unaccompanied children were all based on findings of this survey. Its experiments at the Miller Site in making an archaeological dig not only accessible to the public but in interpreting the work in progress seem to have been notably successful. By the close of the second season of this venture, for which in addition to promotion it was necessary to train tour conductors, to prepare displays explaining the reasons for local archaeology and the significance of its methods and to provide movable snow fences to protect the site itself, over 28,000 visitors had



been received there. The impact is clear, measurement of the effects is now in progress. Information Services also not only secured grants and loans of equipment in aid of this archaeological project, but secured the co-operation of Imperial Oil Limited, with among other results the production of a film, "Village in the Dust," commissioned from the distinguished film-maker Christopher Chapman. This had an auspicious *début* in early June and is being widely distributed by both Imperial Oil and the National Film Board of Canada. Information Services was likewise instrumental in obtaining the support of the Booker Group of Companies for the British Guiana project described elsewhere in this report.

During the winter and spring the Office of Information Services co-ordinated the preparation and installation of a radio tour service which in its initial stages serves seven galleries in various parts of the Museum and promises, among other things, to provide a workable solution for the provision of docent services in special exhibitions as well as in permanent galleries. It secured acceptance of a proposal to McClelland and Stewart to publish a book of Museum treasures for Jubilee Year and inaugurated a plan for another publisher to take over publishing and distribution of postcards and other miscellaneous matter intended for general sale.

Three policies central to the function of the Office of Information Services were, after long study and preparation by the staff, approved by the Board. The first was a statement of press, radio and television policy. The second is the "Policy and Procedures covering the Use of ROM Materials and Photographs and the Dissemination of Information." The third is a concise statement on the function of the Museum, an informal but quotable statement of the Museum's role as set forth in the Museum Act and subsequent decisions of the Board of Governors and the Museum Board. The third is of purely local significance, but the first and second have already been hailed by many other museums as being in the one instance a remarkably enlightened policy statement and in the other a most practical working tool.

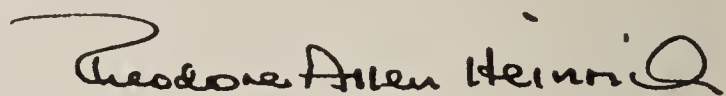
The high standard of graphic design in museum printing and publications was maintained. Museum publications were honoured during the year by a Certificate of Award in the national competition sponsored by the Lithographers and Printers National Associations Inc., an Award for Distinctive Merit in the Art Directors Club of Toronto exhibition, a Certificate of Merit in the exhibition "Typography '60" and a Certificate of Merit in the Montreal Art Directors Exhibition. Our Graphic Design Consultant, Mr. Frank Newfeld, was obliged to withdraw on becoming art director for McClelland and Stewart but in his three-year association with us has not only established a style and format for Museum typography but a real standard of excellence. He has been succeeded by Mr. Keith Scott.

Mr. Cameron read a paper at the Detroit meeting of the American Association of Museums, was by invitation the Canadian representative at an international conference in New York on visual communication sponsored by the Wenner-Gren Foundation, and during his vacation visited museums and galleries in Great Britain. Miss Webb was lent as press officer to the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs for the Couchiching Conference in August and gained much valuable experience.

### *Members' Committee*

The fourth year of service given by the women of the Members' Committee was a splendid affirmation of its original objectives—to assist the staff of the Museum as requested, to encourage public interest in the Museum and to become better-informed members. The membership, limited to 35, has found a loophole and has introduced a new class of Inactives for those who are temporarily unable to meet their schedules but wish to return at a later date on priority; this permitted several women on the lengthy waiting list to become active workers. The members enjoyed a series of lectures by Mr. Hickl-Szabo and Mrs. Percy Band on porcelain, gave a luncheon to a group of staff members, had a special tour of the Chinese Galleries with Mr. Trubner, staffed the Dali exhibition for a week and assisted at the Greek Costumes show, all as group activities. The one disappointment of the exercise was

that the annual Easter Bunny Party normally arranged by the group for the children had to be cancelled because of subway and music building construction around the building. Each committee member had an assigned volunteer job in a curatorial department, in a library, in Education, in Display or in the Office of Information Services. Each contributed a minimum of 75 hours to her job, in several cases many times this minimum. The success of the system may be measured by the number of curatorial departments now on the waiting list for volunteer help from this remarkable group. Mrs. Ferris represented the committee at the Canadian Conference of the Arts. Mrs. Boxer was this year's very able Chairman, supported by Mrs. Townley as her equally hard-working Vice-Chairman. Mrs. Eric Taylor performed the key task of Placement Chairman and with her assistant Mrs. Richard Holland got all her volunteers fitted to the jobs for which they were best suited to the eminent satisfaction of all parties. Mrs. Downie co-ordinated for the Museum. We are deeply grateful to every member of this vital and remarkable group.

Theodore Allen Hennig



## Art and Archaeology Division

### Gifts and Bequests

- Head of Juichimen Kannon, wood, Japanese, 9th century. Gift of Mrs. Edgar J. Stone.  
Haniwa head of a horse, 5th century. Gift of Mrs. Edgar J. Stone.  
Hsing Yao porcelain box, late T'ang Dynasty. Gift of Mrs. Edgar J. Stone.  
Six volumes of *The Sir William Johnson Papers*. Gift of the University of the State of New York.  
An early directory of Montreal. Gift of Mr. John L. Russell, Montreal.  
Silver nun's cross, from the Hospital General, Quebec. Gift of Messrs. H. Baron, Inc., Montreal.  
Montreal silver spoon. Gift of Mr. John L. Russell.  
56 pieces of Canadian glass. Gift of Dr. Lorne Pierce.  
Two ceramic figures by the late Dora E. Wechsler (estate).  
Collection of objects including a 5th century B.C. Cypriote vase and a Mycenaean stirrup jar. Gift of Mr. D. FitzGerald and Mrs. Moore Ede.  
Head of a bald man, granite, from a statuette, Egyptian Late Period. Gift of Mr. D. Desmond FitzGerald.  
Collection of ethnological material. Gift of Mr. J. A. Macfie.  
Collection of ethnological material. Gift of the Harris Family.  
Collection of drawings by Enooesweetok. Gift of Mrs. Robert Flaherty.  
Collection of African material. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. King.  
Collection of handwoven Peruvian garments. Gift of Mrs. John R. White.  
Collection of gifts given to Gov. McTavish by the Blackfoot and Cree Indians. Gift of Mrs. N. S. Robertson.  
Two African swords and one shield. Gifts of Mr. Thomas Fleming.  
Two African figures. Gift of Mr. J. W. Paddon.  
Collection of Melanesian material (New Guinea). Gift of Miss I. M. Graham.  
Two Eskimo carvings. Gift of Dr. E. S. Carpenter.  
Collection of rim-sherds. Gift of W. A. Bates.  
Collection of ethnological material. Gift of Mr. E. D. Scott.  
A group of six potsherds from Zempoala (Mexican). Gift of Dr. V. B. Meen.  
Collection of material from Zempoala (Mexican). Gift of W. A. Kenyon.  
A group of five Blackfoot photographs. Gift of Mr. R. S. Millard.  
Collection of material from Miller Bay. Gift of Dr. Edmund Carpenter.  
A child's parka, Aivilik Eskimo. Gift of Dr. Edmund Carpenter.  
A large canoe. Gift of Messrs. G. and J. Welch.  
A shrunken head from banks of Amazon near Quito. Gift of Mrs. R. Campbell.  
A metate and a mano. Gift of Mr. A. Skrecky.  
A Tarascan bowl, 13th century. Gift of Mr. D. Desmond FitzGerald.  
A model cradle board (Tikenakun) made by the Apache Indians. Gift of Miss B. A. Johnstone.  
Polychrome brocaded velvet, Persian, Safavid, early 17th century. Gift of Mrs. John David Eaton.  
Doublecloth coverlet, Ontario, mid 19th century. Gift of Mrs. F. A. Ballachey.  
Doublecloth coverlet, U.S.A., 19th century, 2nd quarter. Gift of Miss Elsie Hudson.  
Patchwork quilt, English, dated 1804. Gift of Miss Ethel Best.  
Collection of costumes, English and Canadian, 19th century, 2nd quarter. Gift of Miss Helen P. LeVesconte.  
Jacquard coverlet, Ontario, 19th century, 2nd quarter. Gift of Mrs. E. G. Follett.  
Embroidered hanging, Chinese, 19th century, 2nd half. Gift of Mr. V. Waddell.  
Robe (adire), Nigeria, mid 20th century. Gift of Lady Ademole.  
Lady's gold watch and chain, Canadian, 1863-64. Gift of Miss Winnifred Hendriky.  
Collection of resist-patterned cottons, Japan. Gift of Mrs. Edgar J. Stone.  
Three fashion-name dresses, 20th century. Gift of Mrs. Harry Davidson.  
Fashion-name dress, 20th century. Gift of Mrs. John David Eaton.  
Woman's shawl and blanket, Quebec, c. 1810. Gift of Miss Ninette Lachance.  
Oil Painting, "The Falls of Terni," by Thomas Patch, mid 18th century. Gift of Mr. R. A. Laidlaw.  
Atlas by John Speed, London, 1662. Bequest of Mr. J. E. Ridout.  
Collection of engraved prints of men's fashions, 19th century. Gift of Warren K. Cook, Limited.  
Northwest Coast material. Gift of Miss Catherine Rogers.  
Welsh mourning ring, 1739. Gift of Miss A. Hall.  
Collection of textiles. Gift of Mrs. F. St. G. Spendlove.  
Collection of textiles from Lagos, Nigeria. Gift of Hon. Mr. Justice Brett.

Collection of Mexican (Colima) material. Gift of Mrs. B. Stremos.  
 Several fragments of Indian textiles, 18th century. Gift of Mrs. Cora Ginsburg.  
 Length of printed linen and length of printed cotton, English, contemporary. Gift of the T. Eaton Company Limited.  
 Bell-pull, late 19th century. Gift of Mrs. W. D. Ross.  
 Wedding vest, bridal veil. Gift of Miss Laetitia Watson.  
 Collection of textiles. Gift of Mrs. Daisy Sutherland.  
 Whieldon pottery jug, 1760-1770. Gift of Mrs. Edgar J. Stone.  
 Collection of ten Byzantine bronze coins. Gift of Mr. Thomas Frater.  
 A locket and cross pendant; a set of chinoiserie earrings and matching brooch; patchwork quilt. Gift of Mrs. F. Grant Marriott.  
 A large antique Gobelin wall tapestry with verdant design. Bequest of the Estate of the late Major J. H. Rattray.  
 "The Menzies Collection" of Far Eastern material. Bequest of the Estate of the late Rev. Dr. James M. Menzies. The Museum has undertaken to establish a Menzies Fund, which capital would be the equivalent of the value of the collection bequeathed and the interest from which would be used to further Chinese studies.  
 Crimson satin hood, Chinese, late 19th century. Gift of Mrs. L. G. Sheard.  
 Three pieces of lace. Gift of Mrs. George Neely.  
 Collection of textiles. Gift of Mrs. Donnell B. Young.  
 Evening dress, American, 1928. Gift of Mr. J. Harold Crang.  
 Stained glass window, South German, c. 1500. Gift of Miss J. A. Staunton.  
 Collection of textiles. Gift of Miss Phyllis Ryley.  
 Two pairs of K'ossu slippers; set of five Chinese embroidered girdle cases; book on Japanese costume; collection of Japanese textiles. Gift of Mrs. Edgar J. Stone.  
 Several pieces of textiles. Gift of Mrs. Donnell B. Young.  
 Collection of mother-of-pearl whist counters. Gift of Miss Dorothy Lee.  
 Bulgarian woman's costume, c. 1925. Gift of Miss Stella Vasiloff.  
 Two antique plates of French faience; one pottery plate. Gift of Mrs. D. Meltzer.  
 Korean men's and women's costume. Gift of Mrs. Harold D. Warren.  
 Black-glaze vase, Ontario, 1825. Gift of Mr. J. S. LeVan.  
 Collection of ironstone china, English, mid 19th century. Gift of Miss J. Staunton.  
 Blue glass bottle. Gift of Mr. G. Wright.  
 Piece of cotton cloth, Akwete, from West Africa. Gift of Mr. G. K. J. Amachree.  
 Samples of printed cotton. Gift of Mrs. John Worsley.  
 Three textiles, 1920-1. Gift of Dr. A. E. MacDonald.  
 Pair of silver wine flagons, Scottish, Edinburgh 1835. Gift of Mrs. M. R. Gemmell from the Estate of Mrs. George R. Gray.  
 Collection of porcelain, 18th century. Gift of Mr. Harold Burnham.  
 Bride's trousseau, American, 1904. Gift of Mrs. F. A. Hare.  
 Jug. Gift of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons (Canada) Ltd.  
 Leather satchel with tooling. Gift of Mrs. M. M. Sisley.

Gifts of Dr. Sigmund Samuel include the following:

*Prints*: "Grande Gallerie," a collection of engravers of 18th century fashions, Paris, c. 1780; lithograph: "Mr. and Mrs. St. John Running the Island Rapids, Sturgeon River"; coloured lithographs: "On the Kenibackasis Near St. John," "View of Halifax from Dartmouth Cove," "Barracks and Market House, Fredrickton, N.B.," "New Government House, Fredrickton, N.B."; aquatint: "View of Annapolis Royal, 1777" by Des Barres; mezzotints: black and white portrait of "Sir Jeffery Amherst K.B." by Watson, c. 1795, and portrait of Richard, Earl Howe; lithograph: "Encampment of domiciliated Indians" by G. Heriot; engravings: "Les Chutes de Niagara," 1852, "Rice Lake," "Charlotte Sound," "View of Morea."

*Watercolours*: a group: "View of Quebec," c. 1850, artist unknown, "Montreal from Mount Royal," 1869, "A Plan of the River St. Lawrence . . ." by J. Watman, 1808; a collection of seven watercolours, three by W. Armstrong and four by A. Jameson, 1837; a group: black and white of a rocky landscape, "Sunset on the Montmorency" by Otto Jacobi, R.C.A., 1886, "Looking out to Sea from a Cave, Gibraltar" by Thomas Davies, "A View of the Inside of Harding's Cave under the Sugar Loaf, Gibraltar" by Thomas Davies, Marine scene by Dominique Serres, "Gibraltar...1783" by Thomas Davies, "View of the Navy Hospital" by Thomas Davies, "Georgetown Bridge" by William Armstrong, 1855.

*Maps*: "Die Nüw Welt," 1574; map of the World by N. Visscher, dated possibly 1660-90; "La France Occidentale dans L'Amérique" par N. de Fer, Paris, 1718; "Planisphère représentant tout l'étendue du monde," L. Renard, Amsterdam, 1739; map of Upper Canada by Faden, 1813; New England and New York, 1676; America, 1663; America aurea pars altera Mundi, Amsterdam, 1700; chart of the harbour of Louisbourg in the Island of Cape Breton, 1781; two coloured maps, one by Pierre Vander; map of the world by J. B. Homann, 1706-16, and by Danckerum Danckerts, Amsterdam, 1658; Plan of Chaleur Bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1775; Virginia, 1590; "The World Ptolemy, 1511"; six maps dating from c. 1556 to 1711; "Ptolemy's world atlas, 1535"; map of Newfoundland with original outline colouring as interpreted by John Gaudy, c. 1750;



engraved map: "A Draught of New York from the Hook to New Yorktown" by Mark Tiddeman, c. 1758.

*Books*: ten coloured views taken during the Arctic expedition commanded by Capt. Sir James C. Ross, c. 1850; *History of Canada or New France* by Father de Creux (Paris, 1664): this is one of the earliest books on the Canadian Indians and important to the history of Canada, containing also a rare map of the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay; *Journals of Major Robert Rogers* (Dublin, 1769); *The Present State of His Majesties Isles & Territories in America* (London: H. Clark, 1687); *Chronologie septenaire de l'histoire de la paix entre les roys de France et d'Espagne* by Cayet, P.V.P. (Paris, 1605).

*Oil Painting*: "H. M. Frigate 'Pearl' off Quebec, 1786," by Lieut. Wm. Elliott.

*Sundry*: A miniature of General James Wolfe, painted on ivory: on the back of the copper-gilt frame is engraved, "Presented by Gen. J. Wolfe to Miss Mary Parminter, 1757"; newspaper: "The Times," Quebec, June 1, 1795; bronze Quebec medal, 1759-1959; Single folio page, framed, Sir Edmund Andros D.S., 1680; six pages of *Compagnie de la Nouvelle France*, 1664; Title-page and list of contents of *Scenographia Americana*, 1768; Bill (Act) dated August, 1839, which makes "further Provision for Regulation of Trade with the Indians and Administration of Justice in the North-West Territory"; two "Holland" documents: "The Memorial of Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor-General" and Deed dated October 3, 1687; document: Written in French and signed by the Intendant Talon, dated Quebec, August 15, 1668, allowing free passage to inhabitants of the "royal boroughs"; manuscript dealing with the Siege of Louisbourg, written in French by an officer of the regiment of Cambis before the final defeat by the English in July, 1758; Manuscript: "Extraordinary scheme for reduction of England" dated 1777; Plan of Quebec City by Le Sieur Levasseur, 1707.

## Contributions

Five ivory carvings, 8th century B.C., all from Fort Shalmaneser, from excavations at Nimrud of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq.

## Purchases

Figure of a cat, slipware, English, 17th century.

Bronze cast of Christ, Rhenish, c. 1200.

Bon-bon dish, jug and square bottle, salt glaze, Staffordshire, c. 1745.

Stone demon from a Buddhist cave temple, Hsiang-t'ang Shan, late 6th century.

Evening dress, Regency style, c. 1815, English.

Stuart sampler, c. 1620; embroidered cushion, c. 1650; beadwork layette basket, 1556 (this is the earliest known article of this type, consequently very rare).

Collection of Peruvian articles and textile material, from Chancay Valley, Peru, c. 1400 A.D.

Etched bone rasp, Aztec, c. 1450 A.D.

Collection of contemporary African costumes, instruments and weapons.

Jacquard coverlet, handwoven in Ontario, 3rd quarter of 19th century.

Contemporary warp-weighted loom and warping frame, Lapp.

Man's shirt, white linen, English, early 19th century.

Costume of Zoogocho, Sierra Juarez, Zapotec, State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Casket, English, mid 17th century, covered in embroidered satin.

Group of Yoruba carvings collected in 1958-9 near Ibadan and Iregi in West Nigeria.

Two bark paintings (Yirkalla and Millingimbi), Sepik River skull, male figure (Trobriands), basketry mask (New Guinea) and ornament of tortoise shell.

Bronze double figure, Syrian, c. 9th century.

Wooden figure of Jizo Bosatsu, from Kofukuji Temple, Nara, Japan, early 10th century.

Votive offering, clay, Sicilian, two masks, clay, all late 6th or 5th century B.C.

Bronze finial, Roman, 2nd or 1st century B.C.

Glass plate, Irish, c. 1800.

Wineglass, Flemish, mid 17th century.

Glass with green bowl, Dutch, early 17th century.

Shield-back chair, Queen Anne.

Ogalla Sioux pipe, supposed to have come from Chief Rain-in-the-Face.

Collection of Northwest Coast masks, five with human faces, painted, and three in bird or animal form, also painted.

Six Islamic textiles, being Egyptian grave finds of the 7th to 12th centuries.  
 Coptic cornice of limestone depicting lions attacking a deer.  
 Two pieces of Italian velvet, one from Florence, the other from Genoa.  
 Antique Japanese porcelain bowl of Imari ware.  
 Indian material including two birch-bark containers, deerskin jerkin, cradle-board and bow.  
 Four-light pewter chandelier, 18th century.  
 Bronze figure of St. Jerome, Paduan, 15th century, by Bartolomeo Bellano (c. 1435–1496/7).  
 Bronze Apocalyptic bird with a dog's head, German, 14th century.  
 Red figured lekythos or oil-flask, attributed to the Nikon painter, 2nd quarter of the 5th century, B.C.  
 Ceramic bottle, Canadian, made by Arthur Handy, contemporary.  
 Silver Grape Cup, with lid (Trauben-Becher) signed I. A. Gaab, Augsburg.  
 Indian chintz cotton panel, painted.  
 Painted Indian cotton with gold, c. 1740.  
 Blue and white cotton resist print, French, c. 1760.  
 Collection of ethnological material from Middle America, including man's costume from Mexico, Huichol, with shirt (camisa), pants (calzones) and kerchief; straw hat, Mexican; several sashes and bags; loom with partly woven double weave, and blanket of dark brown wool in varying shades from Cora sheep.  
 Model of a birch-bark canoe with two paddles, birch-bark box with lid, and cup with pin game.  
 Silver standish, English, c. 1690–5, consisting of inkstand with accessories.  
 Pair of salt trenchers, porcelain, St. Cloud, late 17th century.  
 Bronze Bamoun pipe from the Cameroons.  
 Marble tombstone with relief and inscription, from Tyre.  
 Maori flax cloak with pheasant feathers.  
 Overshot coverlet of silk and linen, Spanish, 17th century.  
 Two pieces of Mexican textiles: Huave huipil and Huave servillets, from San Mateo del Mar.  
 Embroidered panel, 18th century.  
 Collection of Indonesian textiles.  
 Tea set of 27 pieces, made by the Stone Chinaware Co., St. Johns, Quebec, mid 19th century.  
 Two stylized flower pieces, now attributed to André Paquet, of Ste. Croix de Lotbinière, Que., in the 2nd quarter of the 19th century, carved wood.  
*Objets d'art* including seated figure of Christ, figure of Apollo and a kneeling satyr, all in bronze; marble relief of Minerva, two bronze-gilt oval plaques, a fragment of Limoges enamel and three Renaissance medals.  
 Four Lustreware bowls, late 11th to mid 12th century A.D. of the Islamic cultures.  
 Glass decanter with stopper, cut decoration, Irish, c. 1790–1800.  
 Four Persian glazed pottery bowls, 9th–10th century A.D.  
 French-Canadian "salamander" chair, 18th century.  
 Louis XIII Bench, purchased Quebec.  
 Sword carried by the Marquis de Montcalm at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.  
 French-Canadian silver *Pax* (instrument de la paix) made by Laurent Amiot of Quebec c. 1825.



*Presentations*

- Uranium—Eldorado Mining and Refining Company Limited, Port Hope, Ontario.  
Chrysotile, Cassiar, British Columbia—Mr. K. A. W. MacKenzie, Toronto.  
Quartz, var. silicified wood, West Indies—Mr. Thomas A. G. Harris, St. Lucia, British West Indies.  
Five specimens of native silver—Castle Trethewey Mine, Gowganda, Ontario.  
Cenosite, Bicroft Uranium Mine, Bancroft, Ontario—Mr. Cyril Holland, Bancroft, Ontario.  
Beryl, Quebec—Mr. Victor A. Haw, Toronto.  
Goethite, and Tourmaline, Bancroft, Ontario—Mr. Allen for Faraday Uranium Mine.  
Dolomite core, southwest Ontario—Mr. C. E. Evan, Toronto.  
Cassiterite, Cornwall, England—Mr. Les Strong, Bancroft, Ontario.  
Native gold in quartz, Sheba Gold Mines, South Africa—Mr. Doug Boddy, Kirkland Lake, Ontario.  
Tirodite, India; pyrolusite, Sinai Peninsula; winchite, braunite, and tirodite, Tirodi Mines, India—Department of Mineralogy, British Museum, London, England.  
Tremolite, Deloro Township, Ontario—Mr. R. Ginn, Timmins, Ontario.  
Pegmatite (graphic granite), Portland, Connecticut; pegmatite, Mitchell County, North Carolina—Ward's Natural Science Establishment Inc., Rochester, New York.  
Todorokite, Montenegro Mine, Cuba—Dr. A. A. Levinson, Dow Chemical Company, Freeport, Texas.  
Gerhardtite (synthetic), prepared by Geological Survey of Canada—Mr. H. Steacy, Ottawa.  
Potash alum, near Marysvale, Utah—Burminco, Monrovia, California.  
Uraninite (or thorianite), near Alymer, Eardley Township, Quebec—Mr. J. D. Williamson, Toronto.  
Two specimens of wolframite; and one of cassiterite; near Fundao, Portugal—Minas da Panasqueira Beralto Tin and Wolfram Limited, Portugal.  
Three specimens of autunite; and one of metatorbernite; Francosa Area, Portugal—Companhia Portuguesa de Radium Limited, Urgeirica, Portugal.  
Coesite in coconino sandstone, Meteor Crater, Arizona—Mr. E. C. T. Chao, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.  
Danburite crystal, San Luis Potosi, Mexico—Eckert Mineral Research Inc., Florence, Colorado.  
Gypsum (spherulite), Moose River Crossing, Ontario—Mr. T. Skimming, Toronto.  
Peridot (gemstone), British Columbia—Mr. G. G. Waite, Toronto.  
Chatoyant quartz (gemstone), Karachi, India; and quartz, var. morion (gemstone), Brazil—Mr. H. Forth, Toronto.  
Fluorite (gemstone)—Mr. M. Savauge, Toronto.  
Orthoclase (gemstone), Malagasay Republic; and fluorite (gemstone), Weardale, England—Walker Mineralogical Club, Toronto.  
Jadeite: vase, 2 small carved pieces; and 2 dyed pieces; all from Hpakan, Burma—Mr. Dunt King, Hong Kong.  
Limonite (bog iron), Mary Lake, near Hunstville, Ontario—Mr. Harry C. Steels, Toronto.  
Two specimens of arsenopyrite, Tartan Lake, Manitoba; fluorite, Cardiff Township, Ontario—Mr. D. E. Craigie, Toronto.  
Four specimens of molybdenite, near Kenora, Ontario—Dr. J. Satterly, Toronto.  
Sphalerite and bornite, Tsumeb, South West Africa—Mr. George O. Wild, Idar-Oberstein, Germany.  
Pyrite crystals, Logan County, Kansas—Dr. G. Edmund, Life Sciences Division, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.  
Two specimens of arsenopyrite, galena, and pyrrhotite; and two arsenopyrite, and galena; both from Robertville, New Brunswick—Nigadoo Mines Limited, Toronto.  
Pentlandite and pyrrhotite, Rankin Inlet, Northwest Territories—Dr. R. C. Dailey, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.  
Fifty specimens from northeastern United States—Mr. D. Seaman, New York City.  
Banded jasper, Wadi Iss Dud, Egypt—Mr. L. I. Cowan, Earth Sciences Division, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.  
Four samples of synthetic humite group minerals—Mr. A. Van Valkenburg, Washington, D.C.  
Synthetic strontium titanate, "Fabulite" (gemstone)—Mr. Wm. V. Schmidt, New York City.  
Fersmite, Ravalli County, Montana—Dr. H. D. Hess, United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C.  
Sanbornite, Fresno County, California—Mr. R. E. Walstrom, Fresno, California.  
An outstanding collection of gold specimens, consisting of the following: 152 samples of placer gold from various localities in California and Alaska; 6 large gold nuggets from California; 1 large slab of nearly pure gold from the Porcupine Area, Ontario; 23 specimens of gold from various localities—all by McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, Toronto.

Large vein section of high-grade silver ore, Castle-Trethewey Mine, Gowganda, Ontario—McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, Toronto.  
Amethyst, Brazil—Mr. H. Eldot, New York City.  
Gillespite, Yukon Territory—Dr. R. M. Thompson, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.  
Flint, England—Mr. Caleb H. Newnham, Hastings, Sussex, England.  
Muscovite, var. mariposite, California—Mrs. Alice G. Rose, Hollywood, California.  
Hematite, Bancroft, Ontario—Faraday Uranium Mines Limited, Bancroft, Ontario.

### *Important Exchanges*

Thirty specimens, including several rare species, from Japanese localities—with Dr. K. Sakurai, Tokyo, Japan.  
Sixteen specimens from Czechoslovakia—with the National Museum, Prague, Czechoslovakia.  
Nine specimens from various localities—with the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.  
Four specimens from Bancroft, Ontario—with Mr. Paul Costeck, Toronto.  
Thirty specimens from Finland—with the Institute of Geology, Helsinki, Finland.  
Twenty-seven specimens from France and various African localities—with the Geological and Mineralogical Research Bureau, Paris, France.  
Three specimens from California—with Mr. Vincent Morgan, Boron, California.  
Thirty specimens from California—with Mr. M. L. Leonardi, Trona, California.  
Seventeen gypsum crystals from Oklahoma—with Miss Grace Hower, Tulsa, Oklahoma.  
Sixteen specimens from various localities—with the Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie, Leiden, Holland.  
Three meteorites, including one whole individual, from the Bruderheim, Alberta, fall of 1960—with the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.  
Four specimens from Arizona and California—with Mr. Arch Obeler, Malibu Beach, California.  
Large apophyllite specimen from Virginia—with the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.  
Thirty-one specimens from the U.S.S.R.—with the Mineralogical Museum of the Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.  
Sixteen specimens from California—with the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

### *Collected by Staff Members*

Many fine specimens were collected in Ontario, Quebec, Sweden, Norway, Great Britain, and Portugal.

### *Purchases*

Purchases for the collections were many and only the more outstanding are mentioned. The following list does not include the gemstones which are noted separately.  
Analcite, Italy; anatase, Switzerland; and two specimens of bournonite, Germany—from Mr. Martin L. Ehrmann, Los Angeles, California.  
Aragonite, Japan; amethyst, Korea—from Iwamoto Mineral Company, Tokyo, Japan.  
Calaverite; coloradoite and calaverite; petzite and calaverite; all from Kalgoorlie, Western Australia; spodumene, var. Kunzite, Pala, California; aquamarine, Minas Gerais, Brazil—from Gregory, Bottley and Company, London, England.  
Picromerite crystals, near Fulda, Hessen, Germany—Dr. F. Krantz, Bonn, Germany.  
Lepidolite, Bikita, South West Africa—Burminco, Monrovia, California.  
Quartz, var. amethyst (geode), Uruguay—from Mr. George O. Wild, Idar-Oberstein, Germany.  
Danburite crystal, two sapphire crystals, kornerupine crystal, and three ruby crystals, all from Mogok, Burma—purchased by Dr. V. B. Meen, in Burma.  
Emerald crystals, Chivor Mine, Colombia—from Mr. Martin L. Ehrmann, Los Angeles, California.



Spodumene crystal, Minas Gerais, Brazil—from Murray American Corporation, Chatham, New Jersey.  
Halite, California; danburite, Mexico; hemimorphite, Arizona; wulfenite, Mexico; and calcite, Mexico—from Scott Williams Mineral Company, Scottsdale, Arizona.

*Important Additions to the Gem Collection* (figures represent carats)

Agate bowl—Brazil.  
Two Amber figurines—Burma.  
Amethyst—Brazil, 197.80.  
Andalusite—Brazil, 12.44.  
Aquamarine—Brazil, 174.3.  
Beryl (golden), 34.84.  
Brazilianite—Brazil, 2.79.  
Chrysoberyl—Brazil, 19.22.  
Coral figurine—Taiwan.  
Demantoid, 2.70.  
Emerald—Colombia, 8.18.  
Fluorite (golden)—Weardale, England, 25.23. Presentation.  
Hessonite, 10.19.  
Jadeite: Court lady, vase, beads, four buckles—Hpakan, Burma.  
Kunzite, 34.84.  
Four Nephrite buckles—China.  
Opals (black), 19.09; 9.17; 7.71; 7.61.  
Orthoclase—Malagasay Republic, 33.54. Presentation.  
Spessartite, 4.01.  
Sphalerite, 11.23.  
Spinel, 12.61.  
Spodumene, 11.35.  
Strontium titanate ("Fabulite"), 9.32. Presentation.  
Tourmaline, 6.60.

*Species New to the Royal Ontario Museum*

Nakaseite—Hyogo Prefecture, Japan.  
Heazelwoodite—Heazelwood River, Tasmania.  
Wolsendorfite—Wolsendorf, Bavaria, Germany.  
Mangan-berzellite—Langban, Sweden.  
Sengierite—Cole Shaft, Bisbee, Cochise County, Arizona.  
Renierite—Prince Leopold Mine, Kipushi, Republic of the Congo (Belgian Congo).  
Frondelite—Hagendorf, Bavaria, Germany.  
Wherryite—St. Anthony's Mine, Mammoth, Arizona.  
Mg-chlorophoenicite—Franklin, Sussex, New Jersey.  
Duttonite—Ambrosia Lake District, Grants, Valencia, New Mexico.  
Hibonite—Fort Dauphin, Southern Malagasay Republic (Madagascar).  
Paulingite—Rock Island Dam, Columbia River, near Wentchee, Washington.  
Weeksite—near El Paso, Texas.  
Renardite—St. Priest, Loire, France.  
Picroparmacolite—Gabe Gottes, Haut Rhin, France.  
Rancieite—Montmirat, Lozère, France.  
Teepleite—Scarles Lake, California.  
Kobeite—Omiya Town, Naka Gun, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan.  
Kotoite—Kamineichi, Miyako City, Iwate Prefecture, Japan.  
Horobetsuite—Horobetsu Mine, Sobetsu Village, Iburi Province, Hokkaido, Japan.  
Todorokite—Montenegro Mine, Cuba.  
Cattierite—Shinkolobwe, Republic of the Congo.  
Vaesite—Shinkolobwe, Republic of the Congo.  
Thoreaullite—Manono, Republic of the Congo.  
Potash alum—near Marysvale, Utah.  
Manandonite—Manandona River, near Mount Bity, Malagasay Republic.  
Erythrosiderite—Mount Vesuvius, Italy.

Metahohmannite—Chuquicamata, Chile.  
 Parabutlerite—Chuquicamata, Chile.  
 Phosphor-roesslerite—Raton, New Mexico.  
 Jordisite—Bullion Monarch Mine, Marysvale, Utah.  
 Magnesiocopiapite—Redington Mine, Knoxville, California.  
 Barbertonite—Kaapasche Hoop, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa.  
 Retgersite—Lovelock Mine, Cottonwood Canyon, Humboldt County, Nevada.  
 Bastinite—Custer Mountain Mine, Custer, South Dakota.  
 Eardleyite—Wells Canyon, Utah County, Utah.  
 Coesite—Meteor Crater, Arizona.  
 Kutnahorite—Franklin, New Jersey.  
 Elpasolite—Mica Lode Mine, El Paso County, Colorado.  
 Haiweeite—Red Knob Mine, Yuma County, Arizona.  
 Fersmite—Dark Star Claim, Bitterroot Baseline, Ravelli County, Montana.  
 Kalsilite—Mount Nyiragonga, Republic of the Congo.  
 Tunellite—Boron, California.  
 Vesignieite—Perm, Ural Mountains, U.S.S.R.  
 Pseudonatrolite—St. Piero in Campo, Elba, Italy.  
 Bikitaite—Bikita Mine, near Fort Victoria, Central African Federation (South Rhodesia).



# Life Sciences Division

## *Presentations*

The more important presentations are as follows:

Twenty skins of Hummingbirds from Ecuador, by Mrs. E. M. Ancel.

247 birds from Barrie, Ontario, by Mrs. J. R. Westman.

One Passenger Pigeon, by Mr. W. G. Crozier, Milton, Ontario.

One Passenger Pigeon, by Mr. C. C. Spencer of Picton, Ontario, through the good offices of Mr. Paul Hahn.

Fifty-five specimens of mammals from British Guiana, via Mr. Stanley Brock.

Collections of Atlantic, Arctic and freshwater fishes from the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, via J. G. Hunter, J. J. Keleher, G. A. Lawler, A. H. Lawrie, and A. C. Murray.

Freshwater fishes from the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, via R. M. Bailey.

Paratypes of *Hypomesus transpacificus transpacificus* and *H. t. nipponensis* from the National Museum of Canada, via D. E. McAllister.

Collection of freshwater fishes from Ungava, by Dr. G. Power, University of Waterloo, Ontario.

Large collections of Ontario fishes were received from the Ontario Department of Commerce and Development and the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

Many issues of *Le Naturaliste Canadien*, by Dr. René Bureau, Laval University.

Fine collection of books from the estate of Huntly K. Gordon.

## *Important Exchanges*

Four moose skulls from Dr. Ivan I. Sokolov, Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

Twenty-one bird specimens from Professor M. D. F. Udvardy, University of British Columbia.

Thirty bird specimens from Dr. W. P. Brodkorb, University of Florida.

Ten specimens of *Esox reicherti* and 6 species of cyprinids from Dr. A. A. Svetovidova, University of Moscow, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

## *Collected by Staff*

Very significant additions were made to the collections as a result of staff collection.

556 specimens (representing 85 species) of British Guiana mammals by R. L. Peterson and K. S. Pogany.

Large collection of Newfoundland fishes taken in July by W. B. Scott and E. J. Crossman.

Large collection of *Esox vermiculatus* from Leeds County, Ontario, by E. J. Crossman and research assistant, Mr. Douglas Horsley.

Large collections of *Trichoptera* and *Odonata* collected by G. B. Wiggins in various Ontario localities.

## *Purchases*

Provincial Grant funds (\$4,500) were made available for the purchase of two dinosaur skeletons of Jurassic Age from the University of Utah.

Twenty-one bird skins were purchased from Colombia, South America (Mr. Arturo Pazos, Colombia, Pasto).

Seven skins of Alaskan birds were purchased from Mr. David Hussell, 17 Farnsworth Drive, Weston, Ontario.

- The Department of Mammals purchased 124 specimens of western mammals from Percy L. Clifton of Yamhill, Oregon. This collection contained three species of *Phenacomys* new to our collection.
- The Department of Fishes made arrangements to purchase a collection of Mediterranean deep sea fishes from Italy. All species will be new to our collection. The Department also purchased a large folio-style text on fishes by G. Brown Good and published in 1879. The volume contains sixteen excellent prints of large size suitable for display in our art alcove.



# Use of the Royal Ontario Museum Galleries and Studies

JULY 1, 1960—JUNE 30, 1961

	<i>No. of groups</i>	<i>No. of individuals</i>
A. Adult Visitors	—	240,850
B. School classes		
1. Metropolitan Toronto	968	31,511
2. Provincial	635	18,430
3. Unconducted	394	11,712
TOTAL	1,997	61,653
C. Groups other than Schools		
1. Ontario College of Art	473	14,758
2. Education Division	104	7,800
3. Royal Ontario Museum staff	23	412
4. Scheduled University of Toronto classes—related to R.O.M. subjects	1,164	89,345
5. Scheduled University of Toronto classes unrelated to R.O.M. subjects	168	28,800
6. Unconducted	172	4,882
TOTAL	2,104	145,997
D. Canadiana	—	12,465
E. Other uses of Royal Ontario Museum		
1. R.O.M. sponsored	34	5,617
2. Un-sponsored	60	11,791
3. Extension courses	51	1,923
TOTAL	145	19,331
SUMMARY		
Adult Visitors	—	240,850
School classes	1,997	61,653
Groups other than School classes	2,104	145,997
Canadiana	—	12,465
Other uses of R.O.M.	145	19,331
TOTAL	4,246	480,296

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